

THE PHILIPPINES



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SAMUEL MAC CLINTOCK



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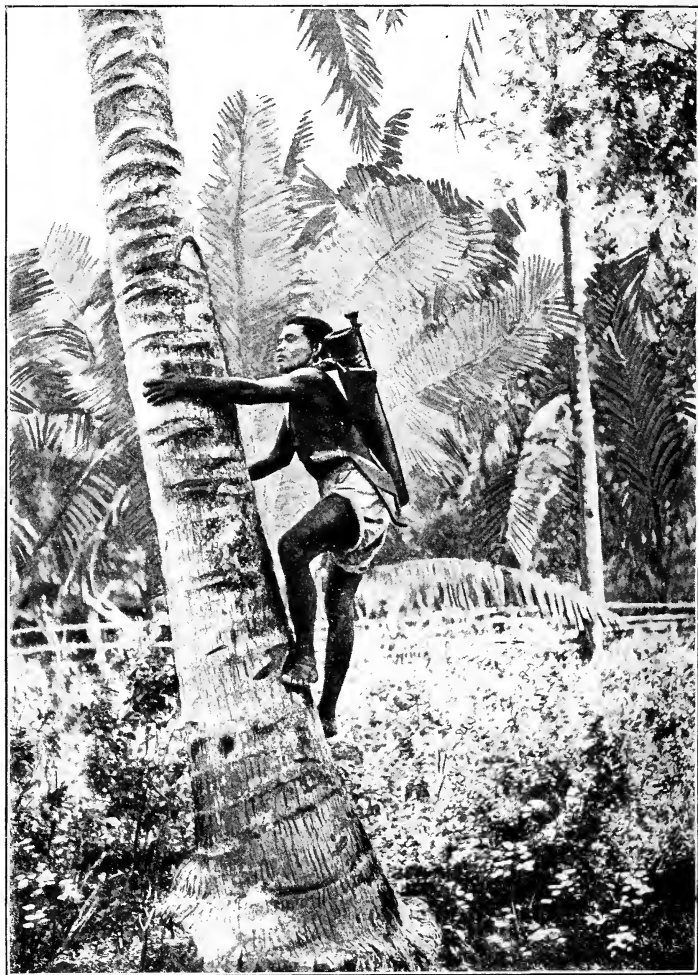
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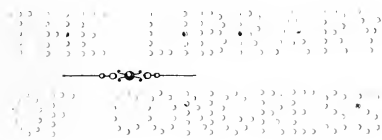
THE PHILIPPINES

A GEOGRAPHICAL READER

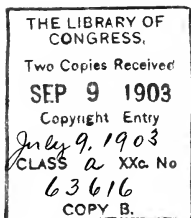
BY

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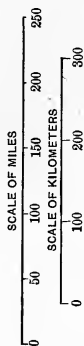
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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS





THE PHILIPPINES

UP THE PÁSIG

WOULD you like to take a trip up the Pásig River? Well, come with me some bright morning when the sun is dancing on the water and shining on the gray



Pásig River near Manila Customhouse.

walls of old Manila. We shall see the river crowded with boats and the fields green with sacate. We shall hear the birds singing and see the busy people. How delightful to go on such a trip in the early morning when everything is cool and fresh!

The Pásig flows from Laguna de Bay into the Bay of Manila. The city of Manila is built on both sides of this river near its mouth. Large bridges cross the river and connect the two parts of the city.

The Pásig is a short river. It is only about twelve miles long. It has a very swift current. Steamers, cascos, and bancas going up stream move much more slowly than when coming down. The current is dangerous also. It is said that some one is drowned in the Pásig on nearly every day in the year. Bancas and cascos are paddled and poled up the river.

The large bridges across the Pásig in Manila are built of stone and iron. They are very strong. Many people, horses, and wagons cross them every day. This is a picture of the Bridge of Spain. Have you ever seen it?



The Bridge of Spain.

Let us take a trip on one of the boats that leave Manila every morning for Laguna de Bay. It takes about three hours to reach the lake. Can you tell from the black smoke that comes out of the smoke-stack what kind of a boat this is? There are chairs on deck, but most of the people are sitting on little bamboo stools. Many have their baskets with them, showing that they either have been marketing in Manila or are going up the river for that purpose.

Often, in the middle of the boat, an old woman has a little *tienda* where she sells things to eat.

Here one may buy hard-boiled eggs, boiled rice folded up in plantain leaves, rice sticks, betel nuts, sweet cakes, cigarettes, and bananas.

On the trip up the river we pass many large houses; some are private residences like the one in the picture, and some are business houses. We can also see the Malacañan Palace. The governor of the Philippines lives here. It is a very large and handsome house, with large gardens and a beautiful view out over the river. On the opposite shore is



Private Residence on the Pásig River.

From Stereoscopic Photograph. Copyrighted 1899
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a cigar factory where hundreds of people are employed in making cigars and cigarettes.

We pass several small towns on our way up the river. In some of these towns the people make brick, tiles, and pottery. These are made of clay. Bricks are used in building houses, tiles in making roofs and floors, and pots and jars, in cooking, and in other ways.

On the right bank of the river we pass a large cave. In this cave people once stored gunpowder. They did not like to keep it in Manila, for there it might explode and kill or injure many people. So for safety it was kept in this cave.

You see people all along the river washing clothes, by beating them clean on a large flat stone. Many people in Manila send their clothes up the river to be washed.

Here is a picture of a man fishing. As you see, this fisherman does not use a net or a pole and line but has a basket that he thrusts down into the water. When he gets a fish inside, he pulls it out with his hand. We also see many pens in which large quantities of fish are caught.

Sometimes we see divers going to the bottom of the river to get sand. They scoop it up into baskets, put it on cascós, and take it to the city. This sand is used in making mortar. I wonder how many of you know what mortar is used for?

The Pásig winds in and out, between low banks, which it often overflows in times of high water.

Several smaller streams flow into it. From one of these, the San Mateo, water is conducted into the waterworks. From here it is carried through a large pipe about three miles to Manila and then is taken through small pipes into houses in all parts of the city.



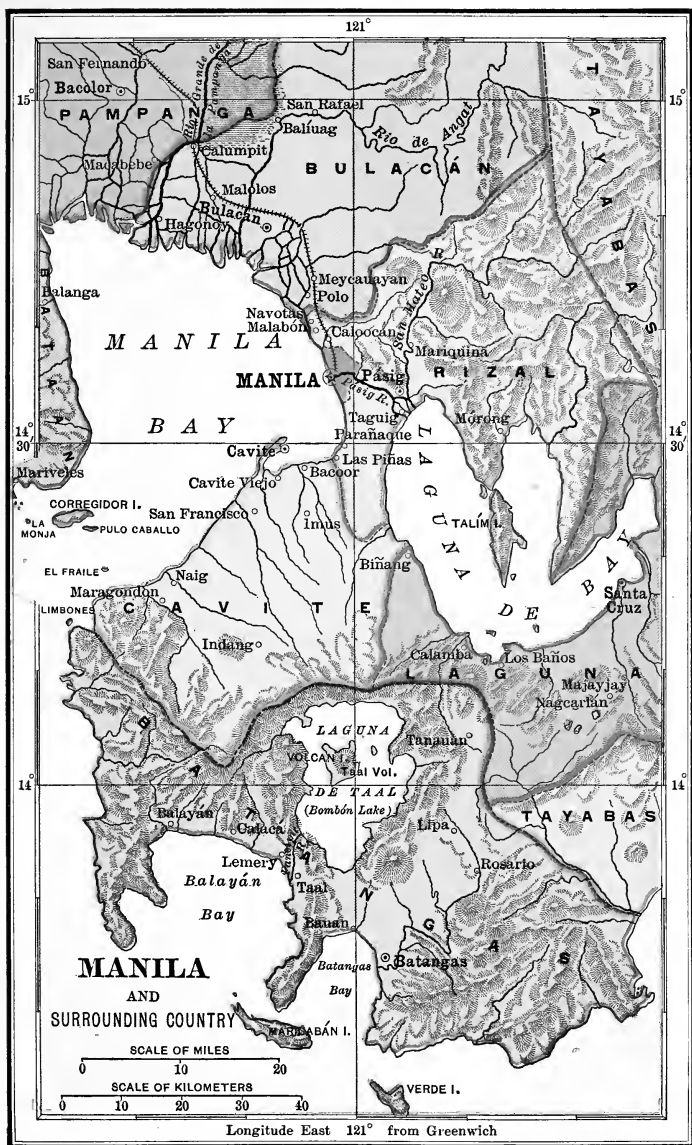
Native Mode of Fishing.

On our way we pass many small boats and rafts coming down the river to Manila and bringing bananas, cocoanuts, rice, sugar, and wood. Sometimes our steamboat nearly runs into some of them, for the river is not very wide. The river has many shifting sand bars. It is very difficult to steer the boat so as not to get aground on one of

them. If, however, our pilot is successful, we shall reach safely the large body of water called Laguna de Bay.

QUESTIONS

1. What bodies of water does the Pásig River connect?
2. How long is it? Is it deep enough for large boats?
3. In what ways might one cross it?
4. What are some of the things one sees on the trip up the river?
5. What kinds of boats are to be seen on the Pásig?
6. Find on the map, on the opposite page, Manila, the Pásig River, and Laguna de Bay.



LAGUNA DE BAY

THE Laguna de Bay is really a large lake of fresh water. It is fed by springs and by many small streams. It overflows by the Pásig River. Its width is from ten to twelve miles, but in one place it is as much as twenty-one miles wide, and the length is from thirty to forty miles.

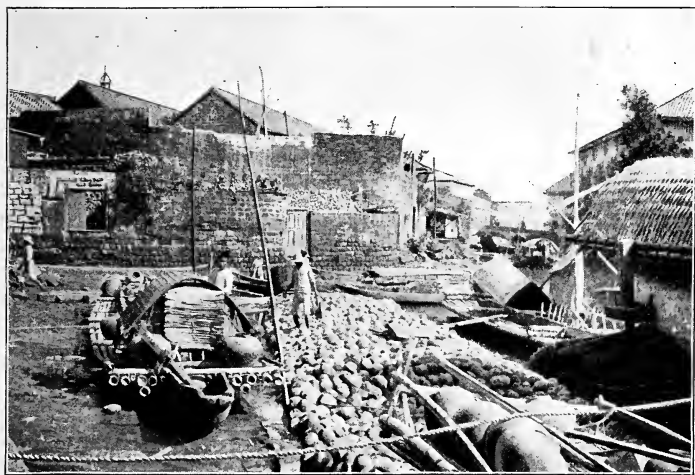
It touches the provinces of Rizal, Cavite, and Laguna on the west, Laguna on the south (Batangas is within one mile), and Laguna and Rizal on the north.

All of these are naturally rich provinces. They produce bananas, oranges, cocoanuts, rice, sugar, chicos, coffee, rattan, bamboo, and timber. A large part of all these products is sent on boats and rafts down the Pásig River to Manila. This country is pretty, too. There are large rice fields, green fields of sugar cane and corn, and many coconut groves. The green hills and the distant mountains around the lake have many useful trees and plants.

In the lake itself are found fish, oysters, clams, and shrimps. Crocodiles are also found in its waters, and wild ducks may be shot in its marshes.

The principal towns around the lake are Calamba on the south, Los Baños and Santa Cruz on the east,

and Mórong on the north. Santa Cruz, at the extreme east, is the most important place. Its principal street, like that in Manila, is called the Escolta. Live stock, cocoanuts, hats, and petates are shipped from Santa Cruz to Manila.



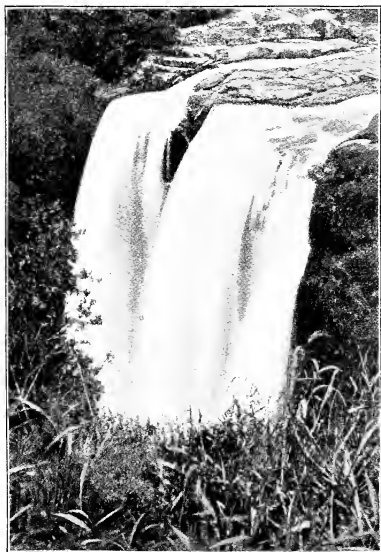
Cocoanut Rafts in Manila.

Los Baños, or the Baths, owes its name to its hot springs. The people who live near there call it "Maynit," which means "hot." Many sick people go there every year to bathe in its waters. There are also mud baths close by. How would you like to take a mud bath?

Three hours distant from Los Baños and a thousand feet above the level of the sea, is a boiling lake called Natuñgas. In Laguna de Bay and not far from Los Baños is a small island. On this

island there is a little lake, called Crocodile Lake, in which there are many crocodiles.

In one of the coves of Laguna de Bay, near Los Baños, are thousands of water plants, called *quiapas*, drifting about and giving the lake the appearance of a floating garden.



Falls of Botocán.

Not far away in the mountains are the famous Waterfalls of Botocán. The stream of water as it flows over the falls is about sixty feet wide and falls a distance of six hundred feet. It is a beautiful sight.

Many cocoanuts are grown around the lake. Some are used at home, and some are sent to Manila,

tied together in long rafts by their own fiber.

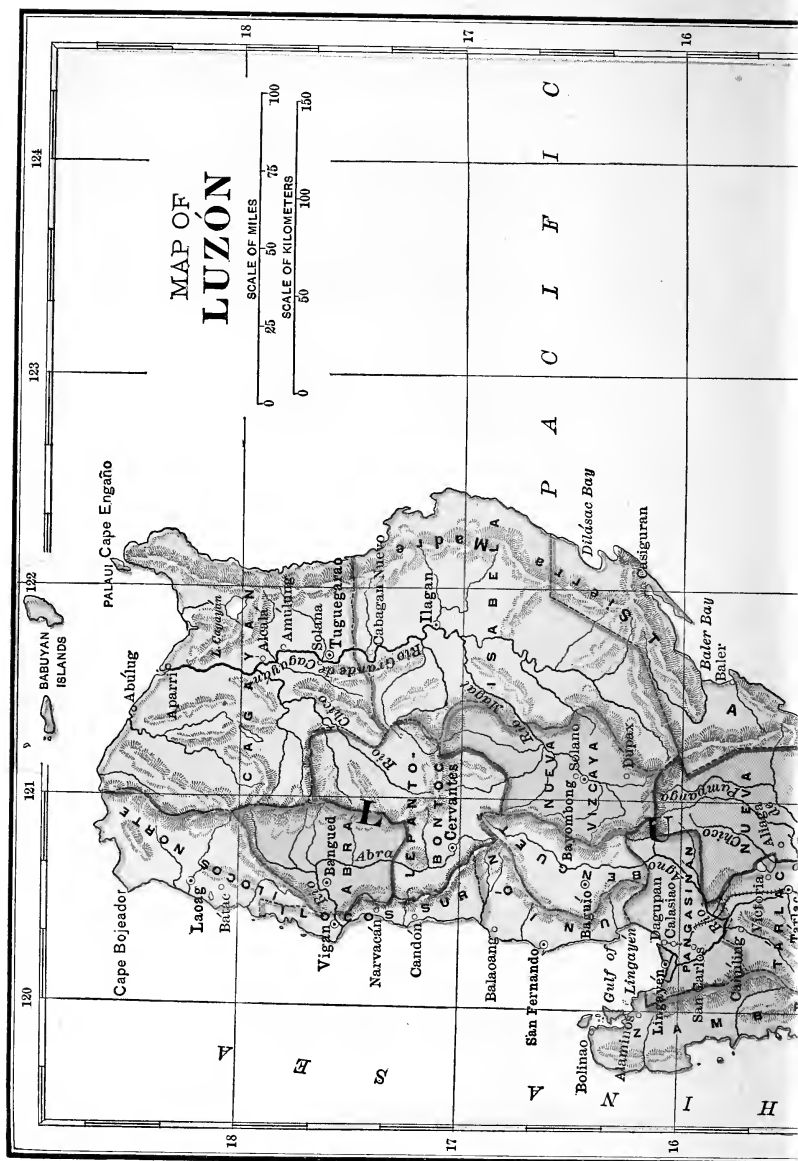
Cocoanut trees are very graceful. There are no limbs, but the leaves and fruit grow from the stem at the top. The stem of the tree is used in building houses. The roofs and sides of the houses are often covered with the leaves. If the flower buds of the trees are cut, a liquid, called *tuba*, flows out. This is caught in bamboo joints. Sometimes there

are several flower buds on one tree. Every day a man climbs the tree and collects the tuba. The first picture in this book is of a man gathering tuba in a large bamboo joint. He also carries a brush for cleaning the bamboo joints, and a powder which colors the tuba red like wine. The tuba is made into vinegar and wine. The flower bud gives tuba for three months before it dies.

If the flower buds are not used for tuba, they will produce cocoanuts. The husks of the cocoanuts are often made into hats. They are thick and fibrous. The fibers are used for making rain coats, mats, brushes, and ropes, and a black dye, used in coloring hats, is made from the husks. The shells of the cocoanuts are useful as cups and ladles. Coconut oil is used in food, on the hair, as a medicine, for lights, and in many other ways. It is made by boiling the meat of the nut. The meat is also dried and sent to America and Europe, where it is eaten or made into soap and candles.

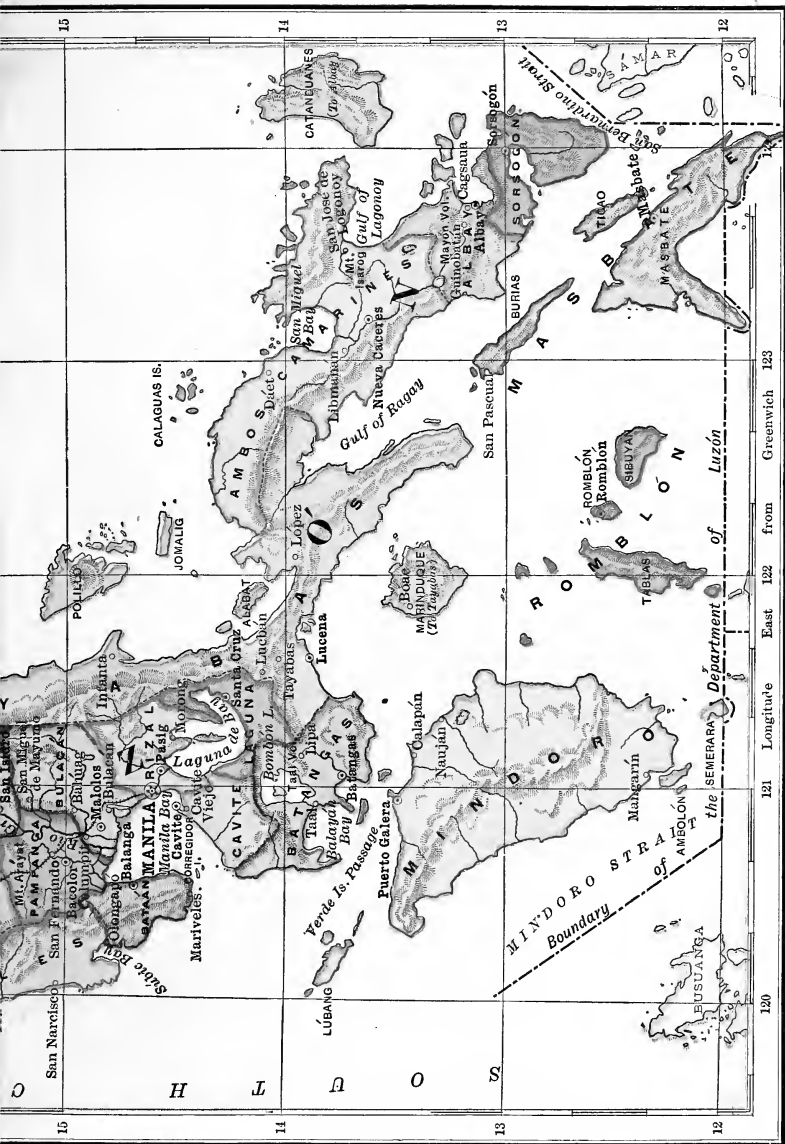
QUESTIONS

1. What kind of water is in Laguna de Bay?
2. About how large a body of water is it?
3. Name the provinces and chief towns around the lake.
4. What are the main products of these provinces?
5. Name some of the uses of the cocoanut tree.
6. Find on the map Mórong, Rizal, and Los Baños.



MAP OF LUZON

SCALE OF MILES
0 25 50 75 100
SCALE OF KILOMETERS
0 50 100 150



ALONG THE RAILROAD TO DAGUPAN

HAVE you ever ridden on the railroad? Trains go much faster than horses or boats. In the Philippine Islands there is now only one railroad. It runs from Manila one hundred and twenty miles north to Dagupan, on the Gulf of Lingayén.



A Train on the Railroad from Manila to Dagupan.

Here is a picture of a train on the railroad. You see that it is made up of an engine and cars. The tracks are the iron or steel rails upon which the train moves. A good level roadway has to be built

for the tracks, which are held a short distance apart by means of cross timbers. Cars are made for freight and for passengers. In the freight cars horses, sugar, groceries, lumber, and many other articles are carried. Passenger cars are for people only. In each car there are seats for about forty people.

The steam in the locomotive makes its wheels go around and pull the train. The locomotives are made of steel and iron and are very heavy.

Would you like to take a ride on this train? Let us go into the large building in Manila called the railroad station or depot. Now step up to the window and buy your ticket. You see there are three kinds of service, — first-class, second-class, third-class. A third-class ticket will cost you about two cents a mile. In the third-class cars people carry chickens, vegetables, fruit, and many other things. If you want to spend more money, you can buy a second-class ticket. This will cost nearly three cents a mile. First-class tickets cost still more — about three and a half cents a mile. The only difference between the first-class and the second-class cars is that the seats in the former are a little better.

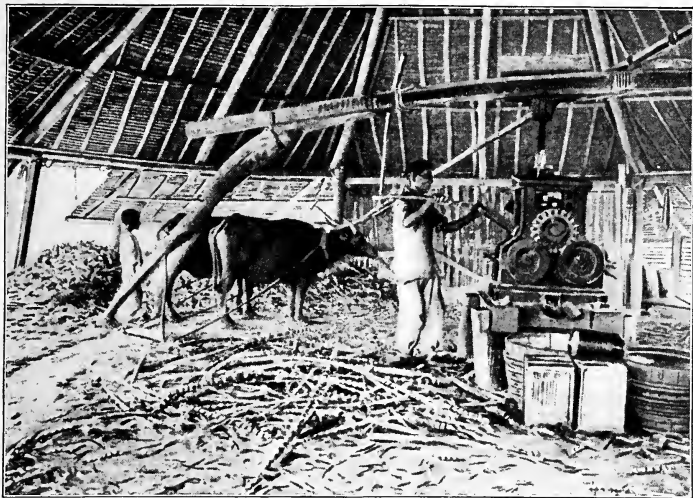
And now, having bought tickets, we are ready to go. The conductor blows his whistle, a boy rings a bell, the engineer blows the whistle on the locomotive, and we start. How fast we go! Fences, houses, and telegraph poles fly past us. All these things as well as the beautiful green fields we see from the car windows.

Do you know how trains cross rivers? Heavy bridges, of stone and iron, are built over the streams, and the trains cross on these bridges.

In going from Manila to Dagupan the road runs through a great open valley, the largest and richest in Luzón. It contains three thousand square miles of territory. Mountains are on the east and on the west; the Gulf of Lingayén is on the north, and Manila Bay on the south. On our right, about half-way from Manila to Tárlac, we see the large mountain called Aráyat. It stands quite alone, 2880 feet high. The people living around Aráyat believe that it came up from the plain in a single night.

We see many rice and sugar-cane fields along the road. What a pretty sight is a green field of growing cane, with the blades tossing and dancing in the breeze!

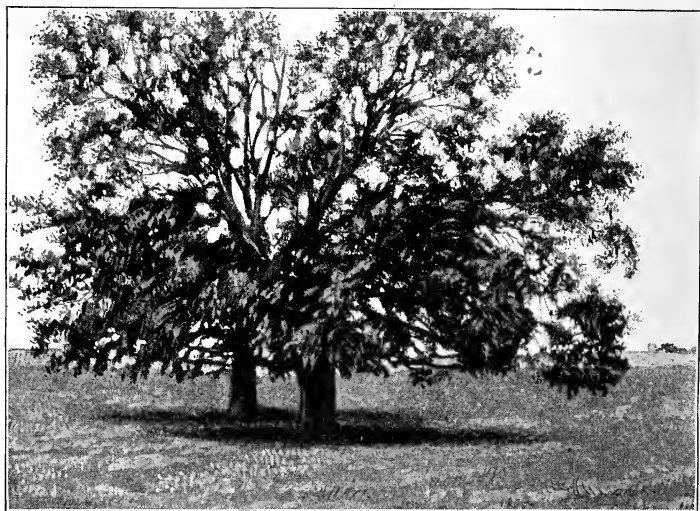
You eat sugar every day, but do you know where it comes from? Would you like to visit a sugar mill in the province of Tárlac? Let us stop and see one. The cane is cut in the fields and carried on carts to the mill. Here it is crushed between iron rollers, and the juice is pressed out. The juice is then put into big iron vats, under which fires are built. It is boiled down, and when it cools it becomes sugar. The sugar is cooled in large earthen jars, called *pilones*, and may then be shipped to Manila to be refined. Sometimes it is sold in the local markets, sometimes shipped abroad.



Crushing Sugar Cane.

On the way from Manila to Dagupan we pass through the provinces of Rizal, Bulacán, Pampanga, Tárlac, and Pangasinán. Large quantities of rice as well as sugar are raised in these provinces. Rice is separated from the straw in various ways. Sometimes buffaloes tread it out, sometimes they drag a heavy roller over it, and sometimes it is beaten out by hand. Besides large fields of rice and sugar we may also see fields of maize, many banana, pawpaw and mango trees, bamboos and arecanut palms. In Pangasinán there are many cocoanut groves, but the cocoa palm does not grow in Pampanga and Bulacán. On the next page is a picture of a mango tree. These trees often grow very large. There are many of these trees near Malolos and

Balíuag in Bulacán, and in the provinces of Manila and Cavite and in some of the southern islands. Mangoes are ripe in April and May. Often fires are built under the trees to make the fruit ripen earlier. Do you like mangoes?



Mango Tree.

The train often stops at stations in or near cities or villages. We pass near Malolos, the capital of Bulacán province. From Malolos there is a beautiful road to Balíuag, which is noted for its fine hats. At Calumpit we cross the Pampanga River. A short distance down this river is the home of the Macabebes. We also stop at San Fernando and Ángeles in Pampanga, and Tárlac and many other important places.

And now we have reached Dagupan. Here the railroad ends. It has taken about seven hours to come from Manila. We find Dagupan a thriving little city. It has many shops. It is on a river about a mile from the Gulf of Lingayén. The country is very low and has many nipa swamps and coconut groves. The leaves of the nipa palm are used to make the roofs and sides of houses. A good nipa roof keeps out the rain and the sun, and will last for



Nipa Palm Plantation.

several years. Nipa wine is made from the sap of the nipa plant. The nipa plant grows also in the swamps about Manila Bay. Not far from the city very fine hats are woven. Many of these are sent to Manila. Large quantities of salt are also gathered.

We can take a boat at Dagupan, if we like, and

go to northern Luzón, or back to Manila, or across the sea to China. Perhaps, however, you would rather take a trip into the mountains of Benguet. This province is famous for its delightful climate and beautiful scenery.

QUESTIONS

1. Tell some of the things you see in going to Dagupan on the railroad.
2. What provinces do you pass through?
3. What is the distance by railroad from Manila to Dagupan?
4. Tell what kind of things are shipped on the railroad.
5. What are the chief products of this part of the country?
6. Tell what you can about the mango tree and the nipa palm.
7. Where are Dagupan, Malolos, San Fernando, Mount Aráyat, Lingayén, and Tárlac?

BENGUET

DAGUPAN is on a flat plain near the seacoast. The province of Benguet lies back from the coast, up in the mountains, and is hard to reach. There



Traveling in Benguet.

are no good roads in this province. One cannot travel in a carromata, but only on foot or horseback, or be carried in a chair. The government will soon have a fine road built from Dagupan to Boguio, the capital of Benguet. This road will be about sixty miles long and will cost a great deal of money,

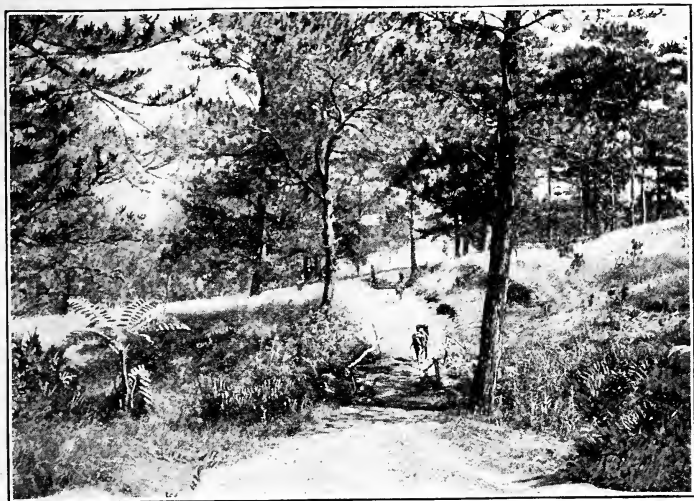
for often it has to be cut through the solid rock and bridges have to be built across deep chasms and rushing mountain streams.

The province of Benguet is among the high mountains. Boguio is only forty-five miles from San Fernando on the seacoast and sixty miles from Dagupan, but it is forty-eight hundred feet above sea level. It is up among the pine trees where it is too cool for tropical plants to grow. During the day, while the sun is shining, it is hot, but at night it becomes cold. Heavy blankets are needed, and one likes to feel the heat from a big open fire. The thermometer never goes above eighty-two degrees Fahrenheit at Boguio, and it drops to as low as forty degrees at night.

Because it is so cool, Benguet is considered to be the healthiest region in the Philippines. People go there from the lowlands to enjoy the cool climate. The air among the pine trees is soft and fragrant and free from tropical fevers. The government has built a hospital and a number of cottages in Benguet, so that its sick employees may have a place to go and get well.

Benguet is rich in minerals. Many deposits of gold and copper and iron are found there. Some miners dig gold out of the rocks. Others wash it from the sand in the river beds.

Benguet is also rich in forests of pine trees. From the pine, men get lumber, resin, turpentine, and tar. The soil is good, and potatoes, corn, beans,



Among the Pines — Benguet.

peas, grapes, and other fruits and vegetables common to colder countries are grown here. Some tropical fruits also grow well. Fine coffee is produced. There is good grass in Benguet, and sheep, cattle, and horses thrive.

The natives of Benguet are called Igorrotes. They are not large people, but are well formed, strong, and active. All the goods that go into the province are carried on the backs of these hardy little brown men. Sometimes they carry as much as seventy-five pounds in a single load. They carry things in little baskets made of rattan. These baskets they call *chugies*. With *chugies* strapped to their backs, the Igorrotes climb over mountains and wade through streams all day long.

Though Benguet is a cold country, for the Philippines, the Igorrote men wear no clothing but a strip of cloth around the loins. The Igorrote women wear a short skirt and waist. Both men and women go barefooted and generally bareheaded. Though the nights are cold, the people use only a thin cotton blanket for bed-covering. They try to keep up a



Igorrote Warrior.

fire during the night, however. The women are fond of jewelry and often wear very large earrings made of brass.

A drink called *tapoi* is made from fermented rice. It contains alcohol, and sometimes people get drunk from drinking it. The favorite meat with the Igorrotes seems to be that of the dog. Their feasts are called *caniaos*. If

a man dies and leaves any property a *caniao* is held until everything is gone. If he gets well, or marries, a *caniao* is also held. *Tapoi* is drunk and dogs, sheep, and carabaos are eaten as long as the feast lasts, which may be many days.

The Igorrotes are fond of going to school. They

are quick to learn and anxious to improve. For centuries they have been used as pack animals, but now they are as free as any one else. Honest and faithful, they are a good people and well liked.

QUESTIONS

1. Where is Benguet? How could you reach it from where you live?
2. What is the capital of Benguet, and how far is it from the seacoast?
3. How does the vegetation in Benguet differ from that around your home?
4. What are the people of Benguet called?
5. Tell what you know about a *caniao*.
6. Find Benguet, Vigan, Aparri, and Cagayán.

THE NEGRITOS OR AETAS

Most of the people of Luzón are Tagalogs, Ilocanos, and Pampangos. But in the mountains in many parts of the Philippines there are small groups



Group of Negritos.

of people called the wild or non-Christian tribes. The most interesting of these is known as the Negritos or Aetas. They are supposed to be the descendants of the first people who lived here. They always live in scattered groups away from towns and white men. They are found in the mountains of the

large islands. They are almost dwarfs, not often being five feet high. They do not look very strong but are quick and active. Their skin is as black as that of the negro, so they are called Negritos. They have woolly hair, strong jaws, thick lips, and flat noses. They can climb trees like monkeys, and they use their toes in picking things up off the ground.

The Negritos do not wear many clothes. They always go barefooted. The men wear a strip of cloth around the waist. The women have a loose covering reaching from the waist to the knees.

These people are simple and peaceful. They do not know a great many things. They cannot read or write. They build very poor houses. They make bows and arrows, and a few ornaments. Their farming consists merely of scratching the ground with sticks and scattering the seeds with their hands.

They do not live long in one place. They move whenever the seasons require it, or the game and fruit are better somewhere else. Their houses consist of coarse mats of grass thrown over bamboo poles. When they move they sometimes carry these houses with them.

They use lances made of bamboo, bows made of palmwood, and poisoned arrows. With these they hunt wild boars and deer, birds and fish. For the most part their food consists of fish, roots, mountain rice, and fruits. Wild honey is looked upon as a luxury. They do not have any domestic animals

except the dog, of which they are very fond. Sometimes they steal cattle from the lowlands. They like tobacco, and even the children smoke.



Negritos at Home.

The Negritos generally live together in little groups of fifty or sixty under a chief. The chief says when to abandon the homes and move to another place. He is their leader when they make war on another people. They like to take the scalps of their enemies, and are often called head-hunters on that account.

These people have never been converted to Christianity. They are still pagans and worship nature and spirits. In the graves of the dead they place food and arms. Around the camp fire they set up

sticks with bunches of grass tied to them. These are for the spirits. During the time of full moon they hold their dances, often with large deer horns tied on their heads.

The Negritos are shy people and have very little to do with any one else. Sometimes they bring



Negritos pounding Cut Rice.

wax, honey, skins, and precious metals to the civilized people and trade them for clothes, food, and ornaments.

Their marriage customs are very peculiar. When a young man wants to marry, he does not ask the consent of the girl's parents. The girl runs away and hides in the woods, and the man runs after her. If the man finds her, he brings her back to the

village. Of course, if the girl wants to marry, she allows herself to be found. The young couple then go into a house together, or sometimes they are taken up into a tree by ladders. Then some old person dashes a cup of water over them and places their heads together. After that they are man and wife.

How would you like to live among the Negritos?

QUESTIONS

1. Did you ever see a Negrito? Describe his appearance.
2. How do the Negritos differ from the Igorrotes?
3. How do the Negritos build their houses?
4. What kind of weapons do they have, and what do they hunt?
5. Describe their marriage customs.

IN THE VALLEY OF THE CAGAYÁN

NORTHERN LUZÓN is full of mountains. Some of them are high and covered with vegetation. Others, like those in Benguet, have but little vegetation on their tops.

Between two of the ranges of mountains in northern Luzón is a great valley called the Cagayán. It takes in the provinces of Cagayán, Isabela, and Nueva Vizcaya. Through it flow the Rio Grande de Cagayán, the Magat, and the Rio Chico. Ocean vessels can go up the Rio Grande some distance from Aparri, and boats that draw but little water can go far into the interior. Alligators are numerous in these rivers, so that it is dangerous to go swimming in them.

The soil in this great valley is rich. For ages it has been carried down from the mountains by the streams. Much timber is cut in the mountains. Many kinds of crops grow well, particularly tobacco. Most of the tobacco grown in the Philippines is produced here. Formerly the people were compelled by the Spanish government to grow tobacco and nothing else, but now they are free to do as they like.

Would you like to know something more about this industry? More than two hundred years ago

the Spaniards brought the tobacco plant to the Philippines from Mexico. Its cultivation has increased from that time, until to-day it is one of the principal industries of the islands. It is grown in many parts of the archipelago, but the best tobacco is produced in northern Luzón. When grown, the tobacco leaves are dried and collected from plan-



Tobacco Field in Northern Luzón.

tations all along the rivers and taken by boat to Aparri at the mouth of the Cagayán. From here it is shipped in large boats to Manila.

In Manila there are many tobacco factories. In some of them cigars and cigarettes are made, in others smoking and chewing tobacco.

Let us visit one of these factories. We go first into a large room in which many people are at work.

On one side are men making the best grade of cigars, on the other side women are making a cheaper grade. Each person sits at a table with the tobacco in front of him. As he makes a cigar he measures it to see that it is of the right size and length. He works very rapidly, for he is paid for the number of cigars he makes.

Cigarettes are made by machinery as well as by hand. Tobacco is fed into a machine, which rolls it up tightly into paper. When this paper roll is cut off at the right place, the cigarette is ready to use. Some of these machines can make as many as three hundred and sixty cigarettes a minute.

After the cigarettes are made by the machine, they must be counted and put into packages. Generally, thirty are put up together. But, strange to say, the girls who do this work do not stop to count the cigarettes, but seize a handful and can tell by the feeling whether they have the right number or not. Girls and women are largely employed because their labor is cheaper than that of men.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the great tobacco-growing section in the Philippines?
2. When and why were the people not allowed to grow anything but tobacco?
3. What becomes of the tobacco after it is taken from the fields?
4. Tell what you know about a tobacco factory.
5. Is it good for people to use tobacco?

THE CULTIVATION OF RICE

ALL Filipinos like rice. Many eat it three times a day. It is grown in large quantities in nearly all of the islands, and yet so much is eaten that mil-



Plowing a Rice Field.

lions of dollars' worth have to be brought in from other countries every year. Most of it comes from southern China and the Malay States.

Have you ever seen rice growing? The grain is sown on pieces of land called the seeding plot. It is sown at the beginning of the rainy season, say in



Planting Rice.

June. In about six weeks the young plants are nearly a foot high. They are then pulled up and planted in the fields.

The ground is first carefully prepared. It is plowed and harrowed while still covered with water, so that the surface becomes covered with soft mud. When the fields are ready many men, women, and children come out of the villages to do the planting.

The young rice plants are carried in small bundles to the places where they are to be planted. The people cross the field, ankle-deep in the soft mud, and put the plants into the mud, placing six or seven stems together at regular distances apart. In burning sun or pouring rain the work goes on, until the whole field is planted.

To grow well the rice plant requires much sun and water. The fields are usually divided into smaller parts called *paddies*. Each paddy is surrounded by a small bank of soil and grass, so that it will hold water for a long time. When it does not rain, water is often brought from some stream by



Harvesting Rice.

ditches to the rice fields. In this way the rice paddies are kept wet until the rice is nearly ready to be gathered. Where the country is hilly the rice paddies form terraces or steps down the hills.

The young rice grows very rapidly, and in a few weeks the fields have a beautiful green color, and the rice waves gracefully as it bends beneath the summer winds.

In about six months it has changed from green

to golden yellow. Now it is ripe and ready to be harvested. After being cut, it is heaped or stacked up. After about six weeks more, the grain is separated from the straw. This is done sometimes by tramping it out with the feet, sometimes by beating it with a flail, and sometimes by buffaloes treading it out.

After being separated from the straw, the grain must be husked or separated from the chaff. This is generally done in a mortar, hewn out of hard wood, by pounding it with a pestle or a mallet. Perhaps, however, a machine worked by buffaloes is used. There are also some steam mills in the islands. They are the best kind. Most people, however, still hull their rice by pounding it in mortars. (See picture on page 37.)

Rice is used in nearly every country in the world. More people eat it, and use more of it than of any other food. It can be cooked in many different ways, and has strength-giving qualities that make it one of the most valuable of foods.

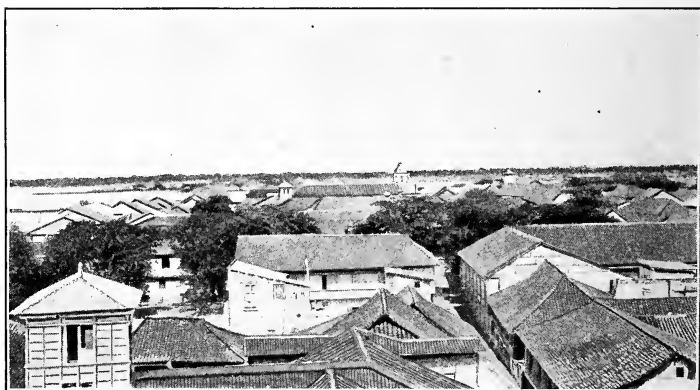
QUESTIONS

1. From where is rice imported?
2. How is it planted and how cultivated?
3. What different colors has growing rice?
4. Name some of the ways in which rice is used.
5. What other cereals are grown in the Philippines?

IN SOUTHERN LUZON

RISING gently to the south of Manila and west of Laguna de Bay is the province of Cavite. Some parts of it are stony and sandy, but other parts are rich and fertile.

The town of Cavite is the capital of the province. It is on the south side of the bay, six and a half



View of Cavite.

miles across from Manila. Well-graded streets and houses built of brick and stone are found in Cavite. There are also cafés, hotels, and theaters. It is the site of the government navy yards. Here boats in the government service are built and repaired.

It was off Cavite, on May 1, 1898, that the famous battle between the Spanish and American fleets took place. Admiral Dewey steamed into the harbor during the night. The next morning he attacked the fleet commanded by Admiral Montojo. The fight was short and fierce. The Spaniards fought bravely, but at the end four hundred Spanish soldiers were dead and the fleet was destroyed. The wrecks of some of these vessels may yet be seen out in the water, and are reminders of the terrible fight that took place here.

At the southern end of the province of Bataán and across the bay from Cavite, is Mariveles. The island of Corregidor lies between these two places. Upon this island, which divides the entrance to Manila Bay into two parts, are lighthouses to guide boats entering the harbor. Mariveles is the last point at which vessels may stop on their outward passage. It is used as the quarantine station for ships that require disinfection during times of cholera, smallpox, or of plague.

If you should sail on the China Sea north from Mariveles, you would see the rocky coast of Bataán and Zambales. There are many little bays and coral reefs. The largest bay is Súbic Bay, on which is situated Olongapó, an important naval station. Steamers go daily across the bay to Manila from Bataán and carry camotes, tomatoes, fish, cocoanuts, bananas, and guavas, and many passengers. Many logs, which are made into lum-

ber or into bancas, are also sent to Manila, Cavite, and Bulacán.

Cavite Viejo is on an arm of Manila Bay. It is a fishing town, having many nets and sails and boats. It was the home of Don Emilio Aguinaldo.



Corregidor Island at the Gateway to Manila Bay.

Going farther south along the coast, we come to the province of Batangas. Parts of this province are mountainous, while other parts are rolling or level. It is a beautiful country. Large quantities of sugar and coffee are grown there. Oxen as well as buffaloes are used for plowing and hauling. Many horses are raised in this province, the Batangas horses being famous for their large size.

Batangas and Lipa are the two principal towns in

the province. They are both clean and well built. Many wealthy sugar and coffee planters live here.

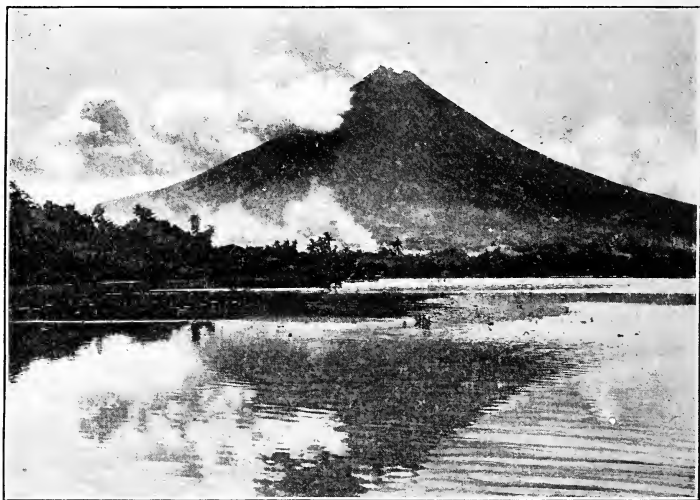
In Batangas province is the great Taal Volcano, on an island in Bombón Lake. As one looks down into the crater of this volcano, he sees three lakes of different colored boiling liquids. The volcano has more than once been in a state of eruption and has destroyed the towns of Lipa and Taal. Ashes are said even to have reached Manila, thirty-four miles away, and it became so dark that people had to light candles in the middle of the day.

Across from Batangas is the huge island of Mindoro. It is always dark and gloomy, for its mountains are covered almost all the year with rain clouds. It is an unhealthy place; and there is fever everywhere along the coasts. Not much comes from Mindoro except timber, rattan, wax, and tortoise shell. Tobacco, cotton, and hemp are also valuable products. The towns are on the coasts, and are inhabited mostly by Tagalogs on the north and Visayans on the south. The people of the interior are the Manguianes, who live in the mountains much like the Negritos.

In the mountainous country southeast of Batangas gold is found in the river beds. Many people spend all their time washing the gravels and sands for gold.

Ambos Camarines, Albay, and Sorsogón are the southernmost provinces in Luzón. The people of these provinces are called Bícols, and they speak the Bicol language. There are a few Tagalogs. The

Bícols are peaceful and industrious. The country is very fertile and beautiful. The growing of hemp and the making of copra are the main industries. In Ambos Camarines much rice and chocolate are also grown. The people make a perfume from the blossoms of the ilang-ilang tree.



Mayón Volcano.

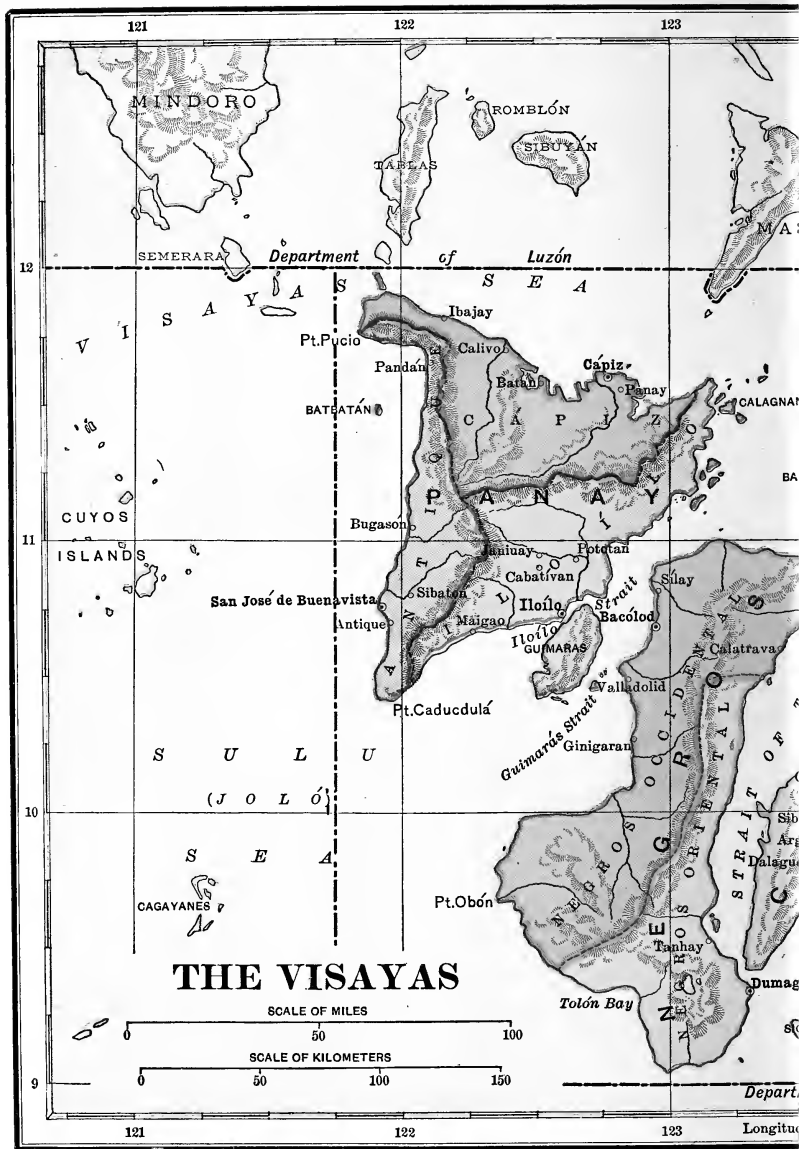
In the province of Albay there is a great volcano, about 8500 feet high, called Mayón. It is shaped like a cone and has a beautiful purple top. But Mayón is not always beautiful. It has had some dreadful eruptions. The last of these destructive outbreaks was in the year 1897. Vast quantities of smoke and steam and lava were thrown out. Several villages were destroyed and hundreds of people were killed.

On the sides of this volcanic mountain flourish in greatest luxuriance tree-ferns, lianas, orchids, and palms. Abacá or hemp also finds here a good home.

If now we look at Luzón as a whole, we see that in the great northern valley tobacco is the chief product; in the middle valley, sugar and rice; in the southern part, rice and hemp.

QUESTIONS

1. For what is the town of Cavite noted?
2. When and where did the battle of Manila take place?
3. What do you know about the two great volcanoes of southern Luzón?
4. What are the most important products of northern Luzón? central Luzón? southern Luzón?
5. Find on the map: Bataán, Cavite, Mindoro, Sorsogón, and Corregidor Island.
6. Where are Mariveles, Olongapó, Batangas, Lake Bombón, and Mayón volcano?





AMONG THE VISAYANS

THERE are many kinds of people inhabiting the Philippine Islands. There are said to be as many



Visayan Woman.

as thirty different tribes. Each tribe has its own language or dialect and its peculiar customs. Of course, these dialects are not entirely unlike one another, but they are so dissimilar that people of one tribe often find it quite impossible to understand those of another.

The two principal groups are the Tagalogs and other tribes who live in Luzón, and the Visayans, who live on most of the islands south of Luzón. The name Visayas is applied to the islands of Panay, Negros, Cebú, Bohol, Leyte, and Sámar, and the people who inhabit them are called the Visayans.

The Visayan group contains the largest number of people. Formerly they were called Pintados or Painted Men from the blue painting or tattooing used at the time of the Spanish Conquest. The men generally wear their hair longer than do the Tagalogs, and the women wear patadions instead of soya and tapis. The patadion is a piece of cloth, the ends of which are sewed together. It is wrapped around the figure, doubled over in front, and tucked in at the waist.



Visayan Fisherman.

The men and boys are expert boatmen and fishermen. The Visayans, as well as the Tagalogs, make canoes and bancas by hollowing out trees.

When fitted up with sails and outriggers, the bancas are called proas, or *prahus*. Large covered boats used in conveying freight are called *cascos*. In olden times, the large ocean-going sailboats used by the Spaniards were called *galleons*.

Sails for these boats are made from hemp, cotton, or coarse grass.

Some Visayans are also expert hunters. They

kill wild hogs and deer with lances, bows and arrows. The meat of these animals they cut up into strips and dry in the sun.

Like the Tagalogs, the Visayans are fond of music. They are much better performers on instruments, however, than they are singers. Nearly every village has its band of musicians.

On the islands of Masbate and Romblón, south of Luzón, beautiful straw mats, called *petates*, are made. These are used to sleep on and also for wall decorations. Masbate is also famous for its large numbers of cattle, hogs, and horses. Many of these are sent each month to Manila, Iloílo, and Negros.

In the Visayas, as well as in Luzón, cockfighting and pony-racing are the chief amusements. With the boys, kite-flying is a favorite sport. Some of the kites are made like dragons, others like birds. They have long strings attached to them and sometimes on the tail of the kite there are sharp shells or glass. In the kite fights, the boys try to make the tails of their own kites cut the strings of other rival kites so that the latter will float away in the air. Baseball is also popular.

There are many birds, insects, and reptiles in the Philippines, but only the wild cat, wild buffalo, and some kinds of snakes are dangerous. Wild buffaloes are easily tamed when taken young. They are dangerous animals to hunt when older, for, if wounded, they charge the hunter and may gore him to death. When tamed they are the

most useful animals in the islands. They do nearly all the hauling and plowing. They are queer animals, slow and heavy, and require frequent baths of mud and water. If they do not get these baths, they will not work and often run mad.



The "Vaca," or Singapore Bull.

Ants are the most common nuisance. If food is left standing on the table, in a few hours ants swarm all over it, unless they are prevented by placing the legs of the table in water or oil.

The white ants eat nearly every kind of wood. They often destroy a building to such an extent that it has to be pulled down.

Huge boa constrictor snakes are found in some places. Some of them are more than twenty feet long. Though able to swallow whole such small

animals as cats and birds, the boas are not often dangerous to man. They are sometimes kept in cages as pets. But the snakes to be dreaded are called by the Tagalogs *alupong* and *doghongpalay*. The latter is met with in the deep mud of rice fields and in the tall rice grass.

Then there are locusts, or grasshoppers, that come in swarms of millions at a time. They settle down on the fields and eat them bare in a single night. People often try to scare them away by beating on tin cans and bamboo clappers, by waving red flags, and by building fires of damp wood to make smoke. Locusts are very sensitive to noise. Sometimes, also, they are driven into pits. They can fly long distances without stopping — sometimes as far as sixty miles. Many people like to eat locusts. They are caught in nets, dried and boiled.

There are many monkeys in the forests, and tame monkeys may often be seen in the houses. In some of the southern islands large sea turtles, weighing sometimes more than a hundred kilos, are caught. The shells of some of these turtles are very valuable and are made into combs and many other useful things. Deer are found in the mountains. Their flesh is eaten, and their skins are useful. They are sometimes caught in nets. Pits are often dug in the paths in the forests and carefully covered with sticks and leaves. If a deer falls into one of these pits, he is killed or wounded by the sharp sticks which are placed in the bottom. Sometimes men

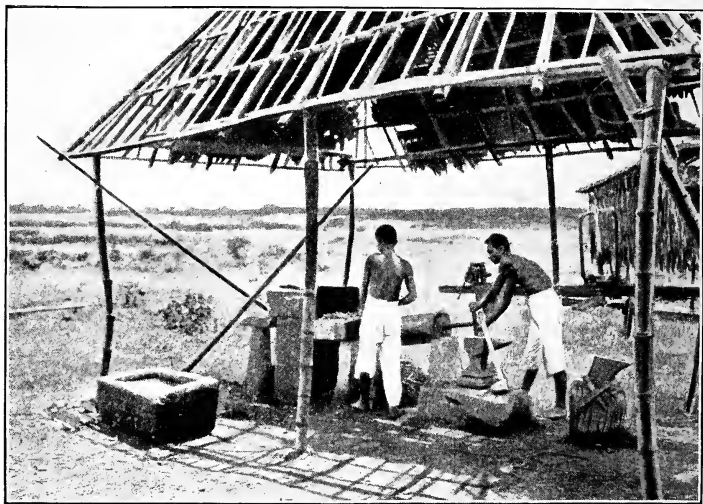
fall into them and are badly injured. In some places there are large lizards, often more than a meter long. They can run very rapidly. They are eaten, and their eggs are very good. In the houses there are many small lizards, or geckos. They catch flies and other insects and are very useful. There are also many beautiful birds, but only a few good singers. The call of doves may be heard in the trees by the roadside or in the forests. Herons may be seen in large numbers in the rice fields. How many birds or other animals have you seen to-day?

QUESTIONS

1. Name the principal islands which form the group called the Visayas.
2. What are the principal groups of people living in the Philippines?
3. Name the different kinds of boats in use.
4. Do the Visayans differ much from the Tagalogs in their amusements?
5. Name the common animals found in the Philippines.
6. Find on the map Panay, Cebú, Bohol, Negros, Masbate, Sámar, and Romblón.

IN PANAY

THE Filipinos do not travel much, especially those who do not live on the large rivers or on the seashore. The fishermen and traders often go long



Filipino Blacksmith — Panay.

distances in their boats. But in the country the people have to work in the fields, or their roads are not good, and it is hard to walk or ride long distances. So most of the people stay at home. But people who never have been outside of their pueblo

often have very queer ideas about people who live in other pueblos, or islands, or countries. We can learn very much by traveling.

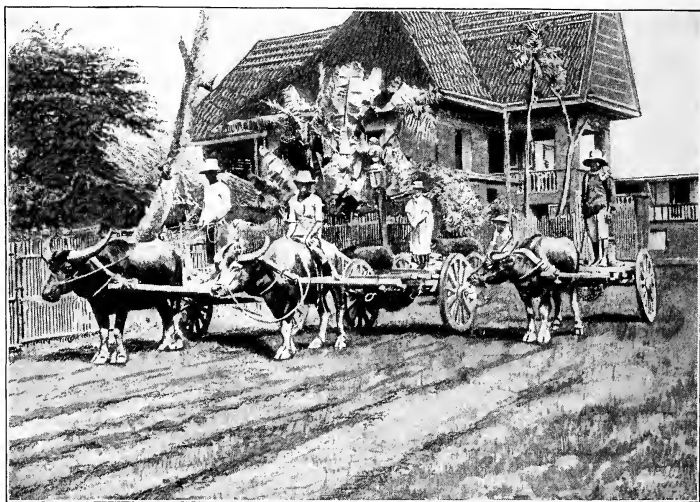
In the southern islands much maize or Indian corn is used instead of rice. Sometimes the corn is roasted and eaten from the cob; generally, however, it is ground between stone or wooden rollers into a meal and eaten as mush. The corn meal fed to horses is called *tic-tic*.

Cacao is grown throughout the islands. It requires a hot, damp climate. It was brought to the Philippines from Mexico more than two hundred years ago. It is not grown on an extensive scale, but nearly every one raises enough for his use in his own garden. Only a small quantity is sent abroad. The cacao beans are very bitter. Chocolate is made from them by roasting them, separating them from their husks, and pounding them up into a wet paste to which sugar and some extract like vanilla are added. Small round cakes are then made of this paste. Chocolate is the favorite breakfast drink of most Filipinos. Have you ever tasted a cacao bean?

Buyo, or the betel plant, is also cultivated throughout the islands. The areca nut, when coated with a lime obtained from the oyster shell, is wrapped up in a buyo or betel leaf and used for chewing. It gives the chewer's lips and teeth the appearance of being coated with blood. Like the cocoanut tree, the areca palm is tall and graceful, the leaves and nuts growing in a tuft at the top.

In Europe an agreeable tooth paste is made from the areca nut.

The large and wealthy island of Panay is the westernmost of the Visayan group. It is divided into three provinces, — Cápiz on the north, Antique on the west, and Iloílo on the south and east.



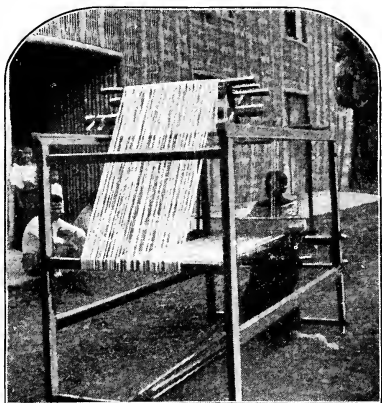
Carabao Carts in Iloílo.

This latter province is one of the richest and most densely populated in the Philippines. The capital and largest city has the same name as the province.

Both Iloílo and Cebú claim the honor of being the second city of the Philippines. Iloílo does a large export business, chiefly in sugar. The city is built at the mouth of a river, on low land, part of which has been reclaimed from a swamp. It has no

wharves for large vessels, however, and goods must therefore be carried to or from the ships on lighters, or small boats. There are many large buildings in Iloílo, most of them owned by foreign commercial firms.

In Panay fine textiles are made. Thousands of dollars' worth are sent from Iloílo every year. They are all made by women working on hand looms at home. Coarse cloth is made from ordinary hemp fiber. Jusi is made from a finer quality of hemp, mixed with some silk and the fiber of the pineapple leaf. Piña is made from the pure fiber of the leaves of a non fruit-bearing pineapple plant. It is almost transparent and of the utmost delicacy.



Iloílo Women making Piña Cloth.

From Stereoscopic Photograph. Copyrighted 1900 by Underwood and Underwood.

QUESTIONS

1. What substitute is found for rice in the southern islands? How is it prepared?
2. Describe how chocolate is made.
3. Into what provinces is Panay divided?
4. What kinds of cloth are produced in Panay?
5. Where is Iloílo?

IN NEGROS

THE two great products of Philippine agriculture are sugar and hemp. The best sugar is produced on Panay and Negros, the island next east of Panay.



Scene in Negros.

Here the sugar estates are much larger than in Luzón, each one often producing a thousand tons of sugar a year. A large number of European steam mills are in use in these two islands. As a result, about two and a half tons of sugar to the acre are produced in Negros, while in Luzón, where the old

mills are still in general use, less than two tons to the acre is realized.

The system of working the plantations is different from that in Luzón. There the estates are worked on shares; in Negros and Panay the laborers are paid by the day. Often they demand pay before the work is done, and then sometimes fail to do the work.



A Philippine Hemp Field.

The sugar is also treated differently from what it is in Luzón. After being pressed from the cane in the steam mills, the juice is boiled to a high point in open pans. From the pans it is poured into large wooden trays and then beaten up with paddles until it becomes a pale yellow mass. After drying it is packed in mat bags, called *bayones*, and is then ready for shipment.



Cleaning Hemp.

Most of the sugar is sent abroad without being refined. It is gathered up by small boats and taken to Iloílo, where it is reshipped to foreign ports. In one year this port alone sent out over one hundred and sixty-five thousand tons. The dry sugar is sent for the most part to the United States and the wet sugar to England.

The molasses made from sugar cane is used largely in making alcoholic drinks and mixed with water as a food for horses.

For several years the cane-sugar industry has suffered on account of competition with beet sugar. Many European countries give a bounty on all the beet sugar exported, and this has restricted the use of cane sugar.



Making Ropes of Hemp.

Hemp, or abacá, is the most important product of the Philippine Islands. A certain kind of hemp grows better here than in any other place in the world. Soil and climate combine to make the conditions just right. The best hemp grows on the islands of Marinduque, Leyte, and in Albay in southern Luzón. It also grows on many other islands of the Visayan group.

Hemp is a wild species of the plantain. It looks very much like the banana plant. It is planted from shoots and requires about three years to grow. It reaches a height of about ten feet and requires but little attention after planting.

One man cuts down the plant, removes the outer covering, and separates the layers, forming the stem

into strips which are then spread out to dry. Another man then draws them under a knife, one end of which is attached to a block of wood and the other end by a cord to a pedal. By this means he is able to press the knife down on a strip of hemp and clean it without cutting it. The strip may be six feet long. It is then spread out to dry and afterward tightly packed in bales with iron or rattan hoops. It is now ready for shipment. A man can clean about twenty-five pounds of hemp a day. Generally he gets half for cleaning.

The hemp goes to Manila or to Hongkong or to other foreign ports, where it is made up into ropes and cables of all kinds. It is also used in Europe and America in making paper, thread, and cloth.

QUESTIONS

1. What are the two leading products of the Philippines? Where are they chiefly grown?
2. Describe the difference between the making of sugar in Luzón and in Negros.
3. How else is sugar produced than from cane?
4. What are the best islands for hemp?
5. Describe the method of cleaning and baling hemp?

CEBÚ

LYING east of Negros and separated from it by the Strait of Tañon is the island of Cebú. It is shaped like an alligator—long and narrow. The



Cebú from the Sea.

greatest length is 135 miles, the average width less than twelve. There are about five hundred thousand people on the island. They have a reputation for sociability and hospitality.

The city of Cebú has about thirty thousand inhabitants and is the capital of the island. It is the second or third largest port in the Philippines. Most of the products sent from Iloílo go from Cebú also. Many foreign commercial houses are represented in the city, and it is the residence of vice-consuls of European nations.



Church of the Holy Child (Santo Niño).

Cebú in its location is a beautiful little city. The island of Mactán lies in front of it and a picturesque range of hills behind. The harbor is one of the best in the archipelago. Cebú was the first municipality in the islands. From the time of settlement until the year 1571 it was the capital city. Since that time Manila has been the capital.

Cebú is the residence of a bishop and has a cathedral and several churches. The best known of these is the church of Santo Niño — the "Holy Child." In this church is an image of the Child Jesus. This image, so it is said, was found on this island in the year 1565 by a soldier. The Austin friars kept it and venerated it. The church in which the image was kept was once burned, but the image itself was saved.

The Santo Niño is made of wood. It is about fifteen inches high, black in color, and laden with silver ornaments. It is supposed to have

miraculous powers. During the feast held in its honor (January 20) pilgrims from all parts of the island come to purify their souls at its shrine.

The island of Cebú is prosperous. It is not naturally so rich as some others, but still hemp, sugar, copra, tobacco, rice, and corn are produced in considerable quantities. Large groves of cocoanut trees



The Holy Child (Santo Niño) of Cebú.

abound, and other fruits, especially the pineapple and mango, grow in abundance. Shells and pearls are obtained from Cebú and the adjoining islands. This is said to be the only place in the world where the cornucopia-shaped sponges, called *Venus's baskets*, are found in abundance.

Have you ever heard the wonderful story of Magellan who was killed on the island of Mactán? It was he, you know, who discovered these islands nearly four hundred years ago, and we still delight to tell of his brave deeds. It required a brave man then to go out on the broad, unknown ocean in a little sailing ship. The people who lived in Magellan's day did not know so much about the great world as we know. They thought it was flat and that there was a falling-off place somewhere out in the ocean where ships would fall down into a bottomless pit. It was hard, also, to take food enough in the little ships for a long voyage. The sailors often became sick and mutinied.

But Magellan was a daring sailor. By birth he was a nobleman of Portugal, but he did not like his king and so went to Spain to live.

The king of Spain gave him five little vessels with which to go and seek for rich islands on the other side of the world. He sailed slowly across the great Atlantic Ocean and came to a land which we call South America. Magellan knew there was an ocean on the other side of this land but did not know how to reach it. Some of his men grew tired

of the delays and hardships and mutinied. But Magellan was a stern man. One rebellious captain was sent ashore, another was stabbed to death, and still another was executed.

Magellan then sailed south a long time until he came to an opening which we call in honor of him the Straits of Magellan. Through the straits he sailed into the Pacific Ocean, pointed his bows to the west and sailed toward the setting sun. After many long and weary days he came to the island of Cebú. This was on the 7th of April, 1521. On receiving news of the arrival of the foreigners, the king of Cebú and two thousand of his warriors, armed with lances and shields, came out on the beach to greet them.

The King agreed to a treaty to be ratified by blood which each was to drink from the breast of the other. Magellan converted the King and Queen to the Catholic faith, and they were both baptized. A hut was built on the shore in which they might celebrate mass.

But the King was at war with the tribe on Mactán Island. So Magellan went over to this island to help the King his friend. Here he was shot with an arrow and killed. So ended the life of this brave man. He discovered these islands and took possession of them for the king of Spain to whom they belonged until taken by the Americans.

In Manila and on the left bank of the Pásig River stands a monument to his memory. Another has

been erected on Mactán Island, at the place where he is supposed to have been slain the 27th of April, 1521. Also in the city of Cebú there stands an obelisk to commemorate these events.

Northeast of Cebú are the islands Leyte and Sámar. These islands produce much hemp. Wax, sponges, pearls, birds' nests, cocoanut oil, and copra



Pearl Fishing.

are also very important products. Tacloban is the capital of Leyte, and Catbalogan is the capital of Sámar. At Tacloban many cascos and larger sailing boats are made. Near Catbalogan a plant produces a seed called the *isigud* or *Catbalogan seed*. It is bought by the Chinese who use it to prevent cholera. Sámar is separated from Luzón by San Bernardino Strait, through which many ships pass from America or from the islands in the Pacific Ocean. Both

islands are very mountainous and have many inactive volcanoes and fertile valleys. On the coast there are many bays and extensive cocoanut groves.

A few miles east of Cebú is the island of Bohol. The people are Visayans and are noted for their activity and industry. They are skillful in making piña, cotton cloths, and mats. They catch turtles and export a large number of shells. There are many small islands near its shores and many coral reefs.

QUESTIONS

1. What are the three largest ports in the Philippines?
2. For what is the island of Cebú known?
3. What are some of the historic events that took place near the city of Cebú?
4. Tell the story of Magellan.
5. How are Magellan's deeds commemorated?
6. Tell what you can about the other large islands belonging to the Visayas.
7. Find on a map Catbalogan, Bohol, Cebú, and San Bernardino Strait.

IN THE FAR SOUTH

FAR south of Cebú is the island of Mindanao, the second largest island in the archipelago.

Mindanao is not very well known. It was not settled to any extent by the Spaniards, and it has not had many connections with the northern islands. Fever abounds along the coasts, though the natives seem to be largely immune. It is a very rich island, and in spite of its present backward condition, it will some day be one of the most prosperous.

On the map, Mindanao looks like a huge bird: its beak is in the northeast, turned out toward the Pacific; its tail is in the southwest. The eastern coast is open to the breakers of the Pacific and has no safe harbors. The island as a whole has few good harbors and as yet but little commerce.

Some of the mountains in Mindanao are very high. Mount Apo, close to the Gulf of Dávao, reaches a height of more than ten thousand feet. It is probably the highest mountain in all the Philippines. Gold is found in these mountains. Many people spend most of their time washing for gold in the rivers.

In the eastern part of Mindanao is Mainit, or Hot Lake. It is over one thousand feet deep. It is the

kind of place alligators like, and they breed there in great numbers.

Another interesting bit of scenery is found in the central mountains. Here two rivers unite and flow into the deep cañon of Locasacan. Through this cañon the river runs amongst huge boulders and in



Church at Zamboanga, Mindanao.

such narrow places that the rocks hang over the stream and nearly meet overhead.

The soil of Mindanao is rich and produces cacao trees, areca palms, bananas, cocoanuts, coffee, hemp, tobacco, rice, indigo, sugar, pepper, corn, and gutta-percha. The best timber in the Philippines comes from Mindanao. The population is still small and industry backward.

The people are divided into three groups,—Visayans, native mountain tribes, and Moros, or Mohammedans.

The most prominent people are the Visayans, who have come to Mindanao from the islands farther north. They have been made a warlike people by the necessity of defending themselves against the Moros. Generally, they, as well as the Chinese traders, settle in the coast towns where they trade with the hill people for jungle produce.

The hill people have been driven away from the lowlands by these invaders. They are wretchedly poor, wandering through the hills without homes, scantily clad, their only property a lance, a bolo, and some starving dogs. They sometimes plant a few sweet potatoes, gather honey, and hunt wild hogs.

Some mountain tribes, however, are more warlike. They live in clans, and each man has more than one wife. Each wife, however, has her own house. They are also slaveholders. All children captured in war are retained as slaves. The work is done by women, children, and slaves. Their weapons consist of lances, shields, swords, daggers, bows and arrows.

These mountain people have some very curious customs. The crocodile with them is considered a sacred animal and respectfully addressed as "grandfather." Rocks, caves, and balata trees are held to be the residing place of spirits. When an enemy has been killed, the chief of the victorious tribe takes a consecrated sword, cuts open the chest of

the enemy, and immerses an image of the god in the blood, then, tearing out the heart, he eats a piece of it. This is supposed to give him the measure of courage his enemy possessed.

These people are fond of ornaments. Many wear bracelets from the wrists to the elbows. The bracelets are made of metal, tortoise shell, or mother-of-pearl. In their ears they wear large ornaments made of plugs of soft wood, having on each end a plate of brass, silver, or gold. They have a curious way of painting their teeth black and filing them into points. The wealthy often cover their teeth with thin gold plates.

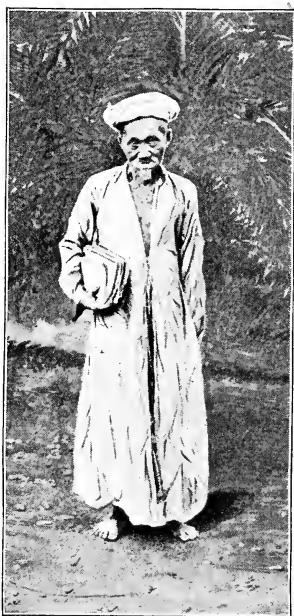
Marriages, among these people, are arranged by the parents or by the head chief. A house is prepared for the young couple and supplied with things to eat. The guests assemble, the bride and groom exchange a few words, and then each receives a small morsel of cooked rice. This they hold out for a short time on the palms of their hands, then each places the food in the mouth of the other, and this action solemnizes the marriage.

QUESTIONS

1. What are the principal islands in the southern group?
2. Tell about the relative size and appearance of Mindanao.
3. Name the principal products of this island.
4. What distinct groups of people are found there?
5. Tell about some of the curious customs prevailing among the hill people.

AMONG THE MOROS

THE most numerous people in Mindanao and the other southernmost islands are the Moros. They



Moro Priest.

are also called Mohammedans, which means that their religion is that of the Arabian prophet, Mohammed. The Moros are scattered all over Mindanao, the Sulu (Joló) Archipelago, and Paragua or Palawan. They live in tribes under chiefs called *datos*, who in turn are subject to higher chiefs called *sultans*. The chief sultan has his capital at Maimbun, on the south side of the island of Sulu. The sultan and his principal *datos* are granted salaries by the government of the United States. The sultan is known

as the Majasari, or the Stainless, Spotless One. He is chief of church and state — lord and master of all. The nobles or chiefs are supposed always to obey the sultan and do as he bids, but, as a matter of fact,

they often carry on war against him or among themselves.

The principal town of the Island of Sulu is also called Sulu. It is a lively and attractive little place. The streets are laid out at right angles and are kept clean. Two forts guard the entrance to the town,



Moro Spear Dance.

and the barracks are very good. Some of the houses are built of brick and stone, while all have corrugated roofs.

The Moros, generally, are a strong, warlike people. They are well-developed, quick, robust, and sober. Every male over sixteen is considered a soldier. He must carry a weapon and be ready to fight at all times. From the earliest years he is trained to war, and he knows how to fight equally well on

foot, horseback, or water. The Moros are turning, however, more and more to peaceful industries.

Their chief amusements seem to be gambling, cockfighting, and combats of buffaloes. They have a war dance called the *moro-moro*, which is performed by their most skillful swordsmen, shield on arm and spear in hand, to the sound of martial music. It feigns to be a combat, and the dancers spring forward and backward, cutting, thrusting, and guarding with wonderful skill.

The Moros used to be dreaded as pirates. In great companies they sailed around in their long boats and plundered everywhere they went. They went even as far north as Luzón, and that only fifty years ago. Thousands of Christians were carried off into slavery. But when the Spaniards armed their boats with cannon, they chased the Moros and punished them dreadfully. Since that time there has been no further trouble from them as pirates.

In Mindanao the Moro towns are often built over the water, and have bamboo bridges to connect them with the shore. They are built so as to prevent their enemies on the shore from reaching them, for the bridges can be removed whenever it is desired. Their boats are tied to their houses, so that they can easily escape by sea. (See picture on page 85.) On the shore, and on each side of their towns, they build forts, or *cottos*. The walls are made of great tree trunks. Some of these walls are twenty-four feet thick and thirty feet high. The



Old Pirate Boat of Moros.

forts were effective enough against spears and boloes, but they cannot resist modern guns.

The Moros generally have more than one wife. When one of them takes a fancy to a girl, he sends his best friend to her father to ask for her. If the girl and her father are willing, the bridegroom goes to the mosque and prays with the priest, after which with the priest he goes to the girl's house, followed by a slave, carrying presents. When about to enter the house her relations make a feint of attacking him, but he beats them off and throws them the presents he has brought with him. The priest then takes hold of the girl's head and twirls her around twice to the right. The hand of the groom is placed on the girl's forehead. The priest then leaves them

alone. The man attempts to kiss the girl, who shrieks and runs away. The groom then goes away to prepare the wedding feast, which lasts for three nights. At the end of the feast the girl is conducted to his home by the wedding guests, laughing and singing.



Moro Tower at Sulu (Joló).

The language of the Moros is a kind of Arabic, with words from the Malay, Chinese, Visayan, and Tagalog languages, and from the dialects of the hill tribes.

Their country is fertile. It produces large quantities of rice, maize, coffee, and cocoa, all work being done by slaves, for a Moro warrior considers it beneath his dignity to work. They have also a large trade in wax, gum, resin, jungle products, tortoise

shell, mother-of-pearl, balate, and cinnamon. They are skillful at forging swords, crises, lance heads, and lantacas. In the Zamboanga Industrial School, curious hats, food covers, boats, dolls, beds, pillows, and other things are made.

The Moro women are fond of gay colors—scarlets and greens being preferred. Their bodices are very tight and their trousers or skirts very loose.



Houses in Sulu (Jol6).

The breeches of the men are bright in color, and tight, with a large number of buttons up the sides. Their waistcoats are buttoned up to the chin and have very close-fitting sleeves. The men wear turbans, the women what is called *jabul*—a strip of cloth sewed together at the ends and wrapped around the head.

Both men and women are fond of jewelry. They wear a great many finger rings made of metal or seashells, and their earrings are large and gaudy.

The Moros are a very religious people, according to their ideas. Every Friday is a day of public worship. They believe that Mohammed, not Christ, is the Son of God. Ordinary priests are called *pandits*, or learned men, the principal priests are *sarifs*, or sheriffs.

The sultan rules through his *datos*, or *rajahs*. A *dato* is generally known by the richness of his apparel, by the use of gold buttons, and by carrying a handkerchief in his hand. He is also usually followed by a slave carrying a *siri* box.

When a Moro becomes tired of life, he shaves off his eyebrows, dresses entirely in red, and, taking the oath before his *pandit*, runs amuck in some Christian settlement, killing men, women, and children, until he is shot down.

QUESTIONS

1. Where are the Moros to be found?
2. Tell what you know of their religion.
3. In what important ways do the Moros differ from the Visayans?
4. What do you know of the Moros as pirates?
5. Describe the marriage customs of the Moros.
6. Find on the map the Sulu Islands and Sulu.

PARAGUA

NORTHEAST of Mindanao is another large island called Paragua, or Palawan. It is narrow and very long, and does not look so large as it really is. The capital city is Puerta Princesa. It is the largest city and is beautifully situated on a good harbor. The island is hilly even on the coasts, and there are many mountains in the interior. The soil is very fertile, and there are many fruits and valuable woods.

Beeswax, honey, edible birds' nests, fine shells, dried shellfish, pears, nutmegs, and logwood are valuable products. Do you know that some people are fond of eating birds' nests? The Chinese, especially, like them, and the rich people in China are willing to pay high prices for them. But these nests are not made of mud, or of straws and sticks. They are more like jelly or glue. They are made by a sea swallow and are found in the high cliffs near the shore. To get them the people have to use bamboo ropes and ladders. The birds are robbed of their nests four times, or until the wet season begins.

In southern Paragua the people are Moros and Manguianes, and in the central and northern parts

Visayans and Tagbanúas. There are also many Negritos and a few other small wild tribes. The Tagbanúas form the largest tribe. They are more friendly than most of the other savages. They live in houses set high up on poles. The houses are small and much like those used in other places.

Many of these people are able to write. They have a simple alphabet. They use fresh joints of bamboo for writing paper, and scratch the letters on it in columns like the Chinese and Japanese. They have also many interesting customs. In each tribe there is a council of old men. Sometimes when one person accuses another of a crime, both are taken to a deep pool of water and are required to dive in. The one who stays longest under water is decided to be the one who told the truth. After a man dies his house is often torn down, and he is carried to the woods and buried. The Tagbanúas are afraid to leave the dead long unburied, for they fear that a creature, shaped like a man but having long, curved nails, and flying like a bat, will come, and with his long tongue lick up the dead bodies. They call it the *balbal*. They think it comes from the Moro country.

Did you ever notice how much some monkeys look like men? The Tagbanúas say that is because the monkey once really was a man, but he was very lazy. He was very idle when he should have been planting rice, and getting food for his family to eat. His companions worked very hard and were so

angry with him that one threw a stick at him and struck him. The lazy man at once turned into a monkey, and the stick became his tail. The Tagbanúas know that it is not good to be lazy.

QUESTIONS

1. Describe the situation of Paragua.
2. What is produced on the island now? What might be produced?
3. Tell what you know of edible birds' nests.
4. Tell what you have learned about the Tagbanúas.
5. In what direction is Paragua from Panay? From Luzón?

THE CITY OF MANILA

LET us go back now to the place from which we started — the city of Manila. It is the capital, as well as the largest city in the Philippines. People

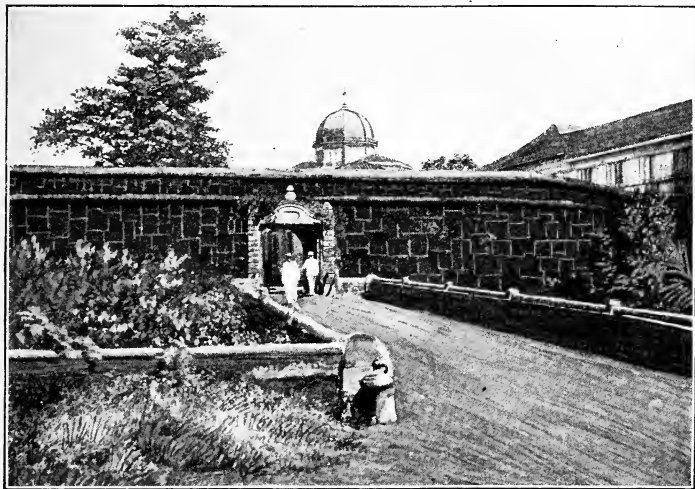


A Street in the Walled City, Manila.

used to call it "The very good and always loyal city of Manila." It is situated about the middle of the western coast of Luzón, on the Bay of Manila, and at the mouth of the Pásig River. The river divides the city into two parts, — the old city on the south bank, and the new city on the north bank.

The old city is surrounded by forts, and walls, and moats, just as it was a century ago. Formerly, there were great drawbridges, which could be pulled up so that an enemy could not cross the moats, which were full of water. Sentries walked back and forth upon the walls and kept a lookout for ene-

mies. Every one lived within the walls, for they were a real protection when people fought with bows and arrows. They would be no protection now against the large guns of the war ships in the bay.



A Gate in the Walled City, Manila.

The streets in the Walled City, or “Manila,” as it is called, are narrow. The houses are built of stone or brick, and have windows fitted with opaque oyster shells.

The government buildings are in this part of the city. The Ayuntamiento, or Palace, is a large and handsome building. (See picture on page 98.) In the center is a great hall, hung with paintings and ornamented with statuary. In this building the governor, and the commissioners, and the general superintendent of public schools have their offices.

Across the river, on the north bank, is the modern business part of Manila. Four large bridges connect the two parts of the city. Most of this newer part is on the island of Binondo. The Escolta is the finest street. Most of the stores on the Escolta are kept by Spaniards. There are also many large stores owned by Americans. It is a very busy street, always crowded with people and vehicles.



The Escolta.

The Chinese have a large retail business. They also do most of the work connected with boat-making, furniture, tin work, tanning, and dyeing. They also sell cotton cloths and silks. Their shops are small, and they use counting frames in arithmetical operations, as do their countrymen in China.

In going from place to place in the city of Manila, carromatas are most generally used. Hundreds of them may be seen on the Escolta every day. Many people direct their cocheros by the words *mano*, "to the right," and *silla*, "to the left," but meaning, really, "hand" and "seat." There are street cars drawn by horses. They go so slowly, however, that they are not used by many people. It is said that electric cars will soon be used in Manila. There are also steam cars running to Malabon. Some automobiles, or steam wagons, also are in use in the city.

The Luneta is the favorite pleasure resort of the people of Manila. It is a big open plot of ground, facing the bay, at the end of the Malacan drive. Two band stands are on this oval piece of land, and a military band plays popular airs every evening, while people sit on the benches, or walk and drive around. It is a pretty place, for the grass is kept short and green, and the sunsets across the bay are very beautiful.

All classes of people are to be seen on the Luneta, enjoying the cool breezes from the bay. There are Chinese, dressed in loose robes of rich colored silk; Americans and Europeans, in white; Filipinos, dressed like Europeans, or in the native style, and many carriages and carromatas.

Manila is a large city of nearly four hundred thousand people of many different kinds. It has some features that most of the other cities in the Philippines do not have. About a dozen newspapers are



The Luneta.

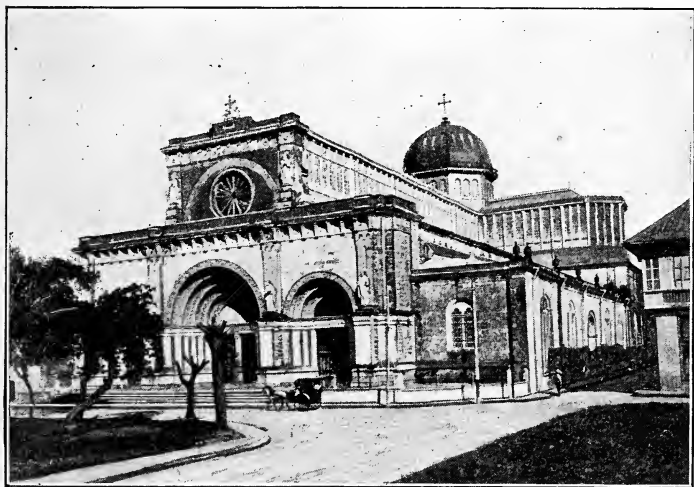
printed in Manila. These papers receive news by cable from many parts of the world, and they are sent to all parts of the islands. It has a telephone system, by which people who are far apart may talk with each other. It has electric lights, a system of waterworks, a cold-storage plant, an ice factory, and theaters, where good plays and music are sometimes heard.

Manila is also a city of churches. The largest and costliest of these is the Cathedral. In the Jesuit church may be seen some fine wood carving. All the religious orders have their homes in Manila.

Some people in Manila speak only the Tagalog; others speak Spanish, and still others English.

Spanish is now the official language, — the language of the courts, — but English will be the official language in 1906, and is now taught in all the public schools.

Schools are provided in Manila for all who want to study. They are located in all parts of the city, and any child who wishes may attend them. There are



Manila Cathedral.

also night schools conducted for those who cannot come during the day. Besides these there are special schools like the Normal School for the training of teachers, the Nautical School for boys who want to enter the merchant marine, the Trade School for those who want to learn carpentering, plumbing, and telegraphy, and the University of St. Thomas for those who wish to study for a profession.

In addition to these educational institutions is the Observatory. Here careful records are kept of weather conditions, of storms and earthquakes. Sub-stations are maintained on other islands, and word is sent from station to station of approaching storms, often in time to warn people or ships of the danger.

The bay of Manila is not a very secure anchorage for ships. Its circumference is 120 miles — too large to allow of its being a safe harbor. Typhoons sometimes tear ships from their anchorage and drive them ashore. The bay is large enough to hold all the war ships of the world. Every kind of boat may be seen upon its waters, — war ships, native prahus, large ocean-sailing ships, and commercial steamers, large and small, carrying their freight from country to country, and continent to continent.

QUESTIONS

1. In what ways is Manila the most important city in the Philippines?
2. For what are the new city and the old city, respectively, noted?
3. What things are found in Manila and not in your town?
4. Has Manila a good situation?

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

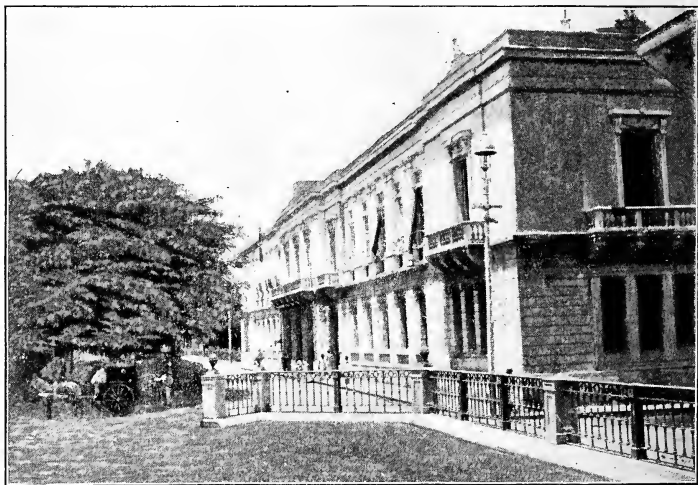
THE Philippine Islands are now a part of the United States. From the time they were discovered by Magellan, in 1521, until taken by the Americans, in 1898, they belonged to Spain. The United States took them in war, but afterward gave Spain \$20,000,000. They are, then, for the present, a part of the territory of the United States, controlled by the President and Congress, who act through their representatives in the Philippines, — the governor and the civil commissioners.

The government for the whole archipelago is called the insular government. It is controlled by the civil governor and the commissioners. The governor is appointed by the President of the United States for an unlimited term of years. He is a very busy man. It is his duty to suggest changes in the laws, or to help make new laws, and to see they are obeyed. He lives in the Malacañan Palace, and his offices are in the Ayuntamiento, or Palace. His salary is \$20,000 a year.

The governor is assisted by an executive secretary and a council of seven commissioners, consisting of Americans and Filipinos. They make most of the laws for the islands. Their work is divided

into departments, each under one of the commissioners. These departments are as follows:—

1. The Department of the Interior. It includes the bureau of health, the quarantine bureau, the forestry bureau, the bureau of public lands, and the bureau of non-Christian tribes.



The Palace, Manila. Headquarters of the Government.

2. The Department of Commerce and Police. It includes the bureaus of island and inter-island transportation, post office, telegraphs, insular constabulary, engineering, and prisons.

3. The Department of Finance and Justice. In this there are the bureaus of the insular treasury, insular auditing, customs and immigration, banks, and justice.

4. The Department of Public Instruction. It

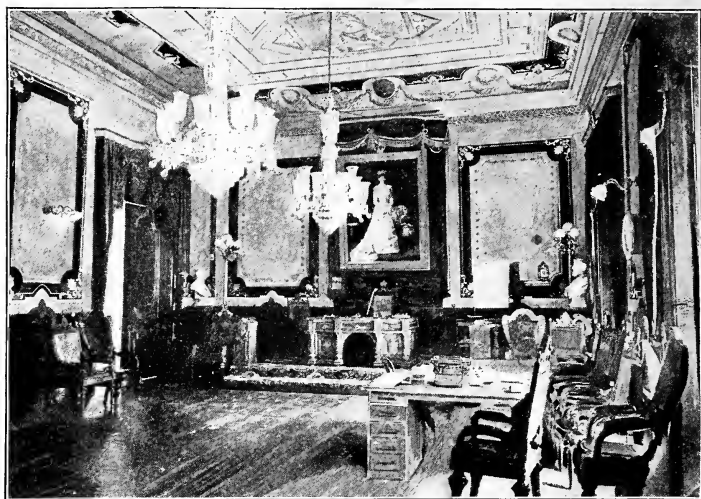
includes the bureaus of public instruction, the bureau of architecture, public charities, libraries and museums, and public printing.

Only the principal bureaus are mentioned under each head.

At present the Commission makes all laws not made for the Philippines by the Congress of the United States, but it is expected that in a few years there will be a legislature, the lower house of which will be elected by the people. There will also be two delegates selected by the legislature to represent the islands in the Congress of the United States. In order to vote it will be necessary for a person to be a male citizen, twenty-three years of age. He must also be able to speak, read, or write English or Spanish, or have been a municipal officer, or pay taxes equal to \$15 a year, or own property to the value of \$250.

Such, in brief, is the organization of the insular government. Next comes the provincial governments. In each province there is a governor, elected in a meeting by vote of the municipal councilors of the province, and a treasurer, a supervisor, a secretary, and a fiscal, or prosecuting attorney, all appointed by the Commission. The governing body in a province is called the *provincial board*. It is composed of the governor, treasurer, and supervisor.

The treasurer collects all taxes, gives to the municipal treasurers the taxes due the towns, and examines the accounts of the municipal officers.



A Room in the Palace, Manila.

The supervisor must be a civil engineer. He sees that roads and bridges are built and kept in repair, and he also aids in erecting all government buildings in the province.

The fiscal or prosecuting attorney is the legal adviser of the provincial board, and of the municipalities. He conducts all criminal trials for the province in the Courts of First Instance.

The first duty of the provincial government is to collect, through the provincial treasurer, all taxes due the province and the municipalities. Its second important duty is to construct roads, bridges, and public buildings. Its third duty, through the governor and the provincial treasurer, is to see that the municipal officers do their duties.

Under the provincial governments come the municipalities, or pueblos. Their officers consist of a president, a vice president, a secretary, and a treasurer who, together with the councilors, are all elected by vote of the people. They make and execute all local regulations.

The courts of law consist of:—

1. The Supreme Court in Manila. There are seven judges in this court, one chief justice, and six associate justices. To make a decision, it is necessary that four of them agree. The chief justice receives \$7500 a year, the associate justices \$7000 each. They are all appointed by the President of the United States.

2. The Courts of First Instance. There is one of these courts for each important province. They are courts for recording the crimes and legal actions, or trying the criminals of the province. The judges are appointed by the civil governor, at salaries varying from \$3000 to \$5500, according to the importance of the district.

3. Courts of Justices of the Peace. These are established in every municipality. The justices are appointed by the civil governor. They try minor offenses and criminal actions for small amounts. The suit, if brought before a justice of the peace, must be for less than \$100, and the imprisonment not over six months.

4. Presidents' Courts, for certain minor offenses. In the judicial system, prosecutions are conducted

for the government by the attorney-general, or the solicitor-general, or the provincial fiscal.

The constabulary was organized to preserve peace and help enforce the decisions of the courts. It is the special duty of the constabulary to prevent and suppress brigandage, insurrection, unlawful assemblies, and actions disturbing the peace.

The city of Manila, like Washington, the capital of the United States, differs in its organization from the other municipalities. Its governing body is a municipal board of three members appointed by the civil governor. One of the members is elected president of the board. The board makes laws for the city and sees that they are executed. The government of the city has five departments:—

1. Engineering and Public Works.
2. Police.
3. Law.
4. Fires and Building Inspection.
5. Assessments and Collections.

Governments must have money with which to pay expenses, and the only way they can get it is from the people. Contributions legally demanded by governments are called taxes.

There are many kinds of taxes, drawn from different sources and devoted to different purposes. The insular government is supported chiefly by duties on imports and exports. Nearly all articles brought in from foreign countries, and the principal articles sent abroad, pay custom duties.

In the provinces there is a land tax. The proceeds from this tax are divided between the municipalities of a province and the province itself. The industrial, urbano, cedula, and stamp taxes are likewise divided. Purely municipal taxes are such as those derived from the licenses granted to saloons or other businesses requiring police supervision.

The government of the Philippines aims to secure peace and protection for all the people. It has established an excellent common school system throughout the islands, so that every person who wants an education may have it. It is building roads and bridges to afford easy passage for people and goods from place to place. It is building telegraph lines, and establishing post routes, that communication may be more rapid. It is dredging rivers, cleaning out harbors, and building breakwaters for the protection of commerce.

All good citizens should aid the government in every way possible. Only by so doing can peace, and justice, and happiness be secured.

QUESTIONS

1. How did the United States obtain possession of the Philippines?
2. Describe the organization of the Insular Government.
3. What are the duties of the provincial officers? Of the constabulary?
4. How are the municipalities governed?
5. Describe the government of the city of Manila.

THE STORY OF RIZAL

THERE is one name of which every Filipino is justly proud, and that is the name of Rizal. The Philippines have produced some brave soldiers,



José Rizal.

skilled artists, and good business men, but they have produced no greater scholar, gentleman, and patriot than their revered Rizal.

José Rizal y Mercado was born in the little town of Calamba, Laguna. He studied at the Jesuit College in Manila, and after-

ward went to Europe to study further. At the University of Madrid, in Spain, he took the courses in philosophy and medicine, and graduated with the doctor's degree. Afterward he studied in Paris, and then in Germany, where he took another degree.

While in Europe, Dr. Rizal wrote some books about his country, the aim of which was to show how the friars mistreated the people. These books,

and the active opposition he made to their large claims of property, finally made the friars determine to crush him. Accordingly, he was arrested, tried, and banished to Mindanao. He lived in a little town on this island for four years. He was a clever oculist, and people came to him from all over the islands, and even from Hongkong, to be treated.

Rizal grew tired of this restricted life, however, and when war broke out between Spain and Cuba, he asked the Spanish government to be allowed to go to the war and assist in taking care of the sick. His offer of services was accepted, but when he got to Spain he was arrested and sent back to Manila charged with sedition and rebellion. On this false charge he was condemned to death.

At six o'clock on the morning of the thirtieth of December, 1896, he was led out on the Luneta. A great crowd of people had gathered to witness the final act in the martyrdom of this man. Rizal knelt down and looked out over the bay, sparkling under the slanting rays of the early morning sun. Four shots rang out, and José Rizal was dead.

QUESTIONS

1. Why do people everywhere honor the name of Rizal?
2. Tell where he received his education.
3. What books did he write, and what was their aim?
4. Upon what charge was he condemned?
5. With what great men of other nations can you compare Rizal?

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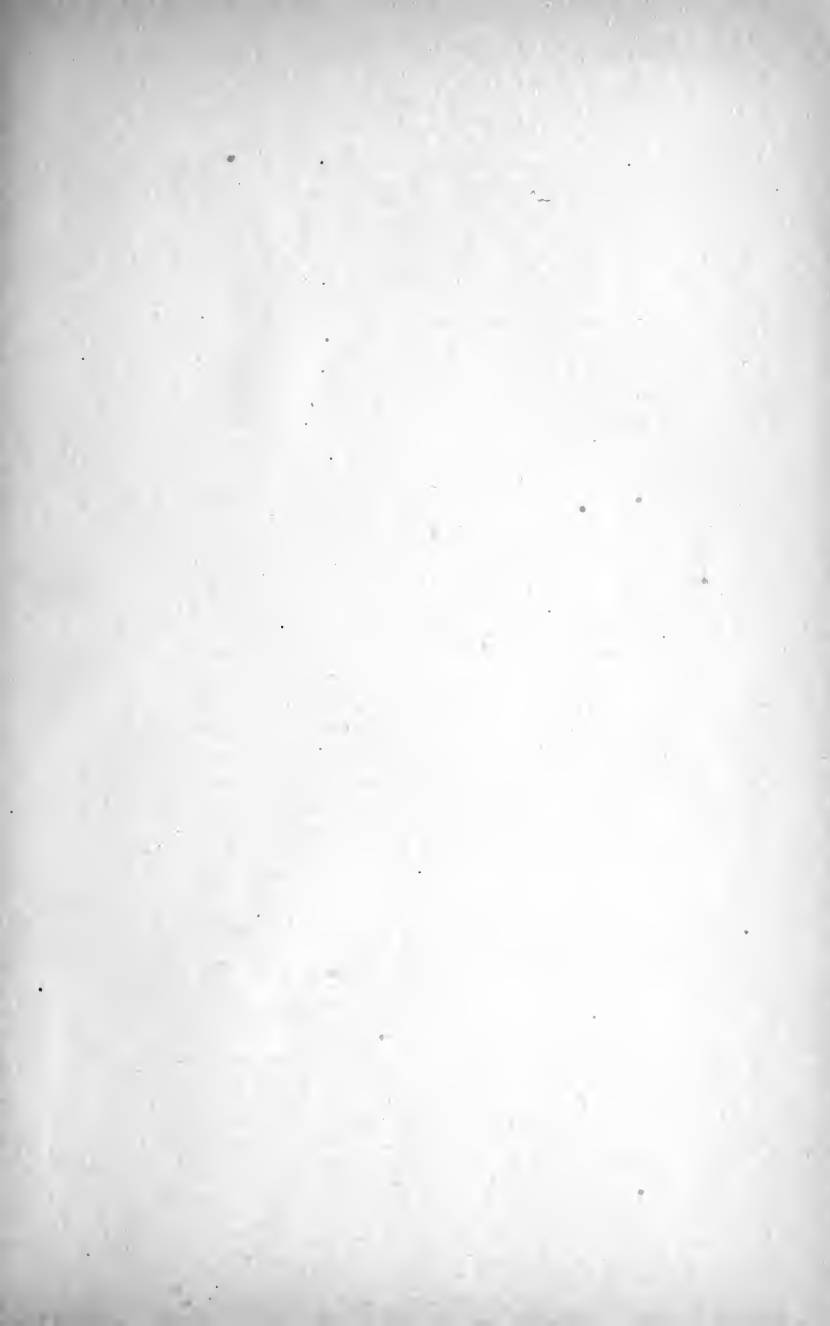
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